INCREASE YIELD OF GARDEN SOIL

Only Well-Rotted Manure Should Be Applied as Top Dressing in the Spring.

ADD SOME NITRATE OF SODA

Several of Salad Crops Require Plenty of Nitrogen for Leaf Growth—Application of Lime Has Decided Advantage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

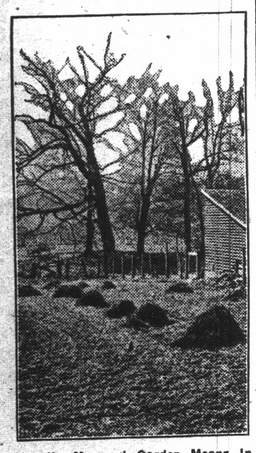
Nothing equals plenty of stable or yard manure to make a garden plot produce the best crops. Garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture mean by this not merely a meager scattering over the surface, but an application about two inches thick. It should be applied in the fall to form a protecting cover during the winter. If this is done, the manure should be turned under as early in the spring as possible, but any material too rough to turn under should be piled in a compost heap to rot. Only well-rotted manure should be applied in the spring as a top dressing. After the land has been plowed, scatter the rotted manure over the surface and work it in with the harrow. If the garden is spaded the manure should be worked in with a spading fork or rake.

Elements Sometimes Deficient.

Large quantities of manure should be used. On a tenth-acre garden, that is, one measuring about 43½ feet by 100 feet, apply from one to two tons—two loads—in the fall. If a truck is used for hauling one load generally will be sufficient. If a corresponding amount is piled up in the autumn with a little sod or soil mixed with it, and worked over once or twice during the winter, it will give a good supply of compost for use as a spring top dressing.

Where this amount of manure is used very little chemical fertilizer is needed. However, manure very often does not have a sufficient quantity of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in it, and it may be desirable to add commercial fertilizers containing 2 or 3 per cent nitrogen, 8 or 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 3 to 6 per cent potash, at the rate of 100 pounds on a tenth-acre garden. This also can be spread broadcast and worked into the soil when the land is being pulverized ready for planting.

Several crops require special fertilizers. For instance, lettuce, cabbage, spinach, kale, and in fact all of the salad crops, and those which are grown



Heavily Manured Garden Means Increased Production.

for greens, need plenty of nitrogen to make leaf growth. These crops might well be stimulated during their growing period by a little nitrate of soda, not exceeding ten pounds on a tenth of an acre at any one application. The applications should be at least three weeks apart. It should not be applied within six inches of the plants or in too large quantities, or burning will follow and injure the plants. Fruits and crops like beans, peas and corn, that are grown for their seeds, need plenty of phosphoric acid. Root crops, as potatoes, carrots and beets, require plenty of potash.

Many gardens are improved by applications of lime. However, it may injure Irish potatoes, for lime promotes scab, a disease to which they are susceptible. Except on land to be planted in potatoes, lime applied once every three years at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds on a tenth-acre garden will be a decided advantage. It helps to sweeten the soil, thus making it more suitable to crop production, and it makes heavy clay soils lighter and easy to cultivate.

"Green-Manure" Crops.

Another way to improve garden soil is the use of "green-manure" crops, such as clovers, rye, alfalfa, barley, and, in fact, almost anything which will grow upon the land during the fall and winter. The clovers, and the other closely related plants known as [illegible] which have the power of gath[illegible] from the air

PLAN TO ERADICATE DISEASE OF POTATO

Intensive Warfare Being Made to Stamp Out Wart.

Ailment Usually Destroys Entire Crop When Tubers Susceptible to It Are Planted in Badly Infested Ground.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although their efforts to eradicate the potato wart from the 100 acres or less in which it has found lodgment in the United States are as yet inconclusive, pathological experts of the United States Department of Agriculture are continuing an intensive scientific warfare to stamp out the disease. The infection, which has been found in only 17 mining villages in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, is one of the most stubborn with which the department has ever had to cope. Potato wart was introduced by importations of foreign potatoes prior to the establishment in 1912 of the federal quarantine prohibiting the importation

A Potato Sprayer That Covers Four Rows.

of potatoes from countries where the disease was known to occur. The disease usually completely destroys the crop when potatoes susceptible to it are planted in badly infested soil.

Soil sterilization tests by means of steam and chemicals were carried out in infested gardens in Pennsylvania and West Virginia in 1919 and 1920. The methods tested were: Live steam under an inverted iron pan; a solution of formaldehyde applied to the soil, both alone and in combination with steam and the use of chemical solutions, including bordeaux mixture, mercuric chloride, and sulphuric acid. The worth of each method was tested by planting a susceptible variety of potatoes on the treated plots. None of the chemical treatments resulted in complete eradication of the disease, and steam sterilization, while it appeared to be successful in the small trial plots, involved such great expense and difficulty as to leave the practicability of eradication still in doubt.

Additional experiments will have to be carried on before specific recommendations can be made. Specialists hope, however, that some method of treating the soil by heat or chemicals can be devised which will make it possible completely to eradicate potato wart from this country.

The work will be actively carried forward until it is determined whether a satisfactory method can be found.

RAISE EGG STANDARDS

If all farmers and poultrymen would adhere strictly to the following rules in handling their poultry and eggs the quality of the eggs marketed would be much improved Poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture provide the rules:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

GRAIN ALLOWANCE FOR HENS

If Scattered in Litter Fowls Are Compelled to Take Necessary Exercise to Find It.

The backyard flock should have in addition to the table scraps a light feed of grain every morning.

Four or five handfuls of grain—about one-half pint—scattered in the litter will be sufficient for a flock of 20 to 25 hens. By handful is meant as much as can be grasped in the hand. By scattering it in the litter the hens will be compelled to scratch in order to find the grain and in this way to take exercise, which is decidedly beneficial to them.

In case not enough good, sound, substantial table scraps are available to furnish full feeds, both at noon and at night, another feed of the grain mixture should be thrown into the litter at the night feeding and should consist of as much as the hens will eat up clean, poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture say. In summer or during suitable weather the grain can be fed by scattering it on the ground outside the house. A good grain mixture for this purpose is composed of equal parts by weight of wheat, cracked corn, and oats. Another suitable grain mixture is composed of two [illegible]s by weight of cracked corn and [illegible]t of oats.

[illegible] REQUIRE GOOD CARE

[illegible] Must Have More Than [illegible]op Into Most

[illegible] says a Paris corre[illegible]

Short Skirt Is to Stay Awhile

American designers, writes a New York fashion correspondent, have taken their places once and for all as leaders in the ranks of fashion. Abroad one hears the women of fashion sighingly say, "Oh, if only I could have one of those American suits—or one of those American something else!" We are producing here some conspicuously beautiful creations, ones that are distinctly the expressions of our own personalities.

They accuse us of dressing all alike. Well, if we do, that is because the American women have refused to open their eyes sufficiently to the possibilities of these American creations, for they are not all designed alike by any manner of means, and any sameness in our dressing cannot be laid at the doors of the artists who are working so hard to set the pace along distinctive American lines.

The fashion shows this spring, presenting strictly American-made fashions, have been a treat to the eye. The crudities which once were apparent are fast disappearing, and one delights in a showing of American gowns as much because of their fine points of design and construction as because of their utter suitability to the figures which they are meant to adorn.

There is nothing which we do so well nor wear so well as the street suit for women, and there is nothing, really, which we like so well. When one returns from abroad having seen all the styles in the world, one's eyes are overjoyed at the sight of the American suit, so beautifully cut and fitted, so artistically worn. An American woman needs a suit in her wardrobe and, if her circumstances are such that she can have nothing else, then she, somehow, makes that suit fit in with every occasion demanding her presence.

Our sport clothes, too, are a national expression which has nowhere else been equaled. Our designers have combined grace and beauty, in this direction, with utility, and we have at the disposal of our buying capacities the best selection of outdoor costumes that have anywhere been gathered together. We have woven special silks for the purpose. We have imported woolens and adapted them to our use.

Simplicity of Line.

The day dresses for this spring season produced by American designers are lovely in the simplicity of their lines and in the general way in which the materials have been handled. The coat dress is something which has received the stamp of approval from American women, and there are some new styles in this street frock which are very beautiful. Our afternoon clothes and some street dresses are

This Model Has an Interesting Trimming of Blocked Linen, a Part of the Pattern of Which Is Embroidered.

partial to the use of canton crepe, a heavier and perhaps more durable version of crepe de chine. There are lovely colors in this fabric, and they have been used with great success, the trimming being very much restrained, so that the lines of the frock have every chance to tell their beauty to the world.

Gray is surely the color for American wear this season. Everything is done in gray from hats to shoes. And if the creation is not all in gray then some part of it is sure to be. Blue capes have gray linings or gray collars. Blue hats have gray trimmings. Reddish tones of trimming are applied to a gray foundation. Gray suits are the order of the day. Gray stockings are worn with black shoes, unless gray shoes are used. Always there is gray somewhere in the ming and, since there are many tones and shades of this one color, every one of every complexion can find something in color that suits her general make-up.

Skirts here are short. Yes, they are very short, and there seems no sign that they will increase in length at present. If we adopt the longer skirts we will do it in another season, that is all there is to it, for now we are delighting in the freedom of being able to walk about without having the slightest restriction about our ankles. There are absurdities in this length of skirt, just as there are apt to be absurdities connected with any leading fashion.

Circular Skirt Is Seen.

Now and again among the newer American showings the circular skirt is seen. It is the only evidence we have of any widening of the skirt, but when it is circular it has the greatest amount of fullness used in its making.

There are so many capes among the spring wraps, and these are so graceful, that they cannot be passed by unnoticed. They are made in every fashion, from the cape of heavy homespun to that of the airiest and fluffiest of taffetas for evening wear. The cape coat has been forsaken in smart

Here Is a Suit of Two Materials Made on Conservative Lines and Which Should Appeal as a Street Outfit.

dressmaking circles for the cape on strictly cape lines, which sometimes is left severely plain, and again embroidered or heavily trimmed in some way. One of these is made of heavy black satin with its lower edge embroidered for some distance with an arrangement of gray angora wool embroidery. It has a triple flounced collar that is in itself almost another cape.

Taffeta dresses are very much in favor for spring street wear. In fact, they vie with those of the canton crepe. They have, usually, fuller skirts, being made over lines that suit their texture best.

There are bouffant types in the Paris openings this spring, there are flights in a directoire direction, there are Spanish flounces, but when all is measured, asserts a fashion authority, there remain the outstanding fact that straight lines are still a dominant characteristic and that the silhouette continues with slight divergences, practically the same as it has been. Of course, this is not meant to convey the impression that last year's frocks are good for this year. There is that subtle difference, slight though it may appear upon the surface, that marks one of the newer gowns as distinctively new. There can be no doubt about it. It has its own marks of novelty and is above everything else a spring 1921 creation.

Each of the couturiers in Paris, it would seem, has outdone himself in the creation of gowns for this latest season. The collections have been unusually large and the examples are more vivid than was expected. And the various types of gowns, it may be encouragingly reported, are thoroughly adaptable to the uses of the American woman.

Skirts Longer in Paris.

Skirts are longer in Paris—that one point is an established thing, but, just to prove that there is never one rule to govern the French couturier, Jenny has made all of her frocks and suits with skirts as short as ever they have been. To be sure, here are the youthful types, and, at any rate, those among the American women who now are rejoicing in very short skirts have Jenny to uphold their choice; they can refer to her decision if their judgment should hang in the balance.

Poiret, on the other hand, has dropped his skirts to a point below the ankles and he is making them as full as can be, with positive puffs out over the hipline. All of the other couturiers range between these two levels; Callot likes them shorter, and some one else likes them longer, so there is at least a choice, and every woman has the privilege of choosing the thing that becomes her best.

Skirts are fuller, too, than they have been. A few of them are circular in cut and another few plaited. Even the straight skirts that follow the line of the figure are allowed a little more roominess than they have had recently, though those for suits and street dresses are kept fairly conservative in width.

Full Length Skirt Coming

Paris Decrees Simple Lines and Less Decolletage—Only One Shoulder Bare.

[illegible] be hidden in the daytime, and that the decolletage of evening dress is to be much less marked. Dresses are prom[illegible]

[illegible] Birds.

[illegible]rrow God [illegible]kful for [illegible]singing. [illegible]ht, we [illegible] and

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR APRIL 24

POVERTY AND WEALTH.

LESSON TEXT—Isa. 5:8-10; Amos 8:4-7; Luke 16:19-25.

GOLDEN TEXT—For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.—Luke 12:34.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Prov. 30: 8, 9; Matt. 6:19-34; 13:22; Luke 6:24; 12:13-34; I Tim. 6:6-10, 17-19.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Kind Woman.—II Kings 4:8-11.

JUNIOR TOPIC—What Two Men Did With Their Money.—Luke 12:15-21; Acts 4:36, 37.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Earning and Using Money.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Problems of Poverty and Wealth.

I. Wealth in the Hands of the Few (Isa. 5:8).

1. "Join house to house" (v. 8).
2. "Lay field to field" (v. 8).

The avaricious greed of these men caused them to enlarge their estates at the expense of their neighbors. In agricultural districts it took the form of land-grabbing and the eviction of the small proprietor, and in the commercial centers the crowding out of the small concerns by the large corporations. God hates the spirit of avarice. He hates the greed that is creating the inequalities in the economic and social order today.

II. Methods Employed in the Acquisition of Wealth (Amos 8:4-6).

1. "Swallowed up the needy" (v. 4). "Swallowed up" literally means to pant after, like a beast after its prey with eagerness to devour. Many today get rich by swallowing up the needy. This is done by the money vender who finds a man in straitened circumstances, loans him money at an exorbitant rate of interest, forecloses the mortgage at the critical hour, taking possession of the man's property.

2. "To make the poor of the land to fail" (v. 4). They were grasping after the houses and lands of the poor, and in order to accomplish this they impoverished them in every way possible so as to root them out of the land. This they doubtless did by withholding from them their lawful wages, an example of which we find in James 5:4, and placing exorbitant taxes upon them and cheating them in the courts.

3. Begrudged the loss of holy days (v. 5). They were restlessly impatient because of the restrictions of those days. Though outwardly conforming to the Sabbath they were seeking all the while to commercialize it. Many today go to church for the sake of respectability while impatiently waiting for the day to pass in order to pursue their business.

4. Dishonesty in business dealings (v. 5). (1) They made the ephah small. Their measures were less than the price paid for. (2) They made the shekel great. The shekel being the coin used to pay bills, the merchants put into circulation overweight shekels thus getting a higher price for their grain. The purchaser was thus cut on both sides. (3) Falsified their balances. Even the scales by which the gold and silver were weighed had been tampered with, making them guilty of cheating in three ways.

5. They bought the poor for silver (v. 6). The poor were reduced to such poverty by the above means of cheating that they were obliged to sell themselves into slavery, even for a pair of shoes.

6 They sold the refuse of the wheat (v. 6). In time of famine they even sold to the people that part of the wheat which was intended for the cattle.

III. God's Judgment Upon Them (Amos 8:7; cf. Isa. 5:9, 10).

God says "I will never forget." Not one act of greed and oppression will escape God's notice.

1. Many houses shall be desolate. They obtained their houses by wicked means, and they should be removed from the land, thus not being able to enjoy them.

2. The land unproductive (v. 10).

IV. A Picture of a Rich Man and a Beggar (Luke 16:19-25).

1. Their lives. (1) The rich man. He had much goods. He operated in the highest society. (2) The beggar. He not only was poor, but helpless. He had no place in the social order. He had no one to feed him, nor anyone to care for his sores except as the dogs licked them.

2. Their deaths. (1) The rich man was taken by death. He seems to have had a great burial. (2) The beggar. There is nothing told as to what was done with his body when he died. Perhaps the very dogs who licked his sores fed upon it.

3. Their destinies. (1) The rich man lifted up his eyes in hell. The beggar was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. (2) What determined them. The future life grows out of the present. The rich man was interested in the things of this life, so selfish that even when the poor beggar was laid at his gate he gave him no attention. He not only lacked the kindness of seeking opportunity to do good, but refused the one opportunity that was thrust before him. (3) Their fixedness. Their destinies were determined by their actions while alive, and after death there was no possibility of a change. The rich man lifted up his eyes in hell. In addition to the suffering of hell he had the anguish of neglected opportunities. His memory was still active.

Traveling Life's Journey.

You can travel life's journey by the upper or lower road. The upper road is up and down hill; you sometimes [illegible]e you see the glories of [illegible]nders of man. But it [illegible]. The lower road is [illegible] easy grade down [illegible]ms of leisure. If [illegible]ay know what

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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MOONLIGHT SUPPER PARTY.

Mr. Wood Elf had promised the boy and girl who were off on adventures that he would give them a moonlight supper party.

"Top of the Hill."

They had also invited a guest to their party — one they had met when visiting the horrid Mother Gossip and her family, and who had been meanly treated.

The moon was shining brightly and they all felt very hungry and ready for their party.

"I'm glad," said the boy, "that you decided, Mr. Wood Elf, for us to have our real supper here. I didn't want to eat with that horrid family. They were the limit, actually the limit."

"Such creatures are really horrid," Mr. Wood Elf agreed. "The great trouble is that so many creatures have become connected or friendly with Mother Gossip and her children in some way and don't know it. They are the ones we've got to try to help, for if they go on they'll not only make others unhappy, but they'll be wretched themselves. It's so miserable to get to the point where one thinks that there are many more wrong things about our friends than right things. Well, we're going to be gay tonight and forget about all of them."

So saying, Mr. Wood Elf beckoned to them to sit down right at the top of the hill. He clapped his hands four times, each time very slowly, and out came four little wood elves, small cousins of Mr. Wood Elf.

"Will each of you serve each of us our supper?" asked Mr. Wood Elf.

"We will, and with great delight," said the little wood elves. "It is all ready. It was sent up here by the Hospitality Hotel people down in the next valley. It's a most delicious supper."

"It is," said the boy, as he took a lamb chop in his fingers so as to leave no meat on the bone. Mr. Wood Elf said he could do it of course. "We're having a picnic," Mr. Wood Elf said, "and it wouldn't be a picnic if we didn't get sticky and a bit greasy."

"Are we going to see the Hospitality Hotel?" asked the girl.

"Yes," said Mr. Wood Elf, "I've engaged rooms for you for tomorrow night. This evening the little wood elves are going to put up a tent for you just as soon as we're through supper. Then you're going to have a beautiful sleep and I'm going to take this little girl back to her family. You want to go, don't you?"

"I do," said the little girl, smiling up at Mr. Wood Elf for she knew he was a friend. She was quite too young, though, for adventures.

They finished their supper which was very fine. And they were anxious to see the Hospitality Hotel after having tasted one of the picnic suppers they had prepared. They had even sent dishes along and hadn't forgotten salt and pepper.

"I'm going now," said Mr. Wood Elf. "And may you have pleasant dreams."

"Good-by," said the boy.

"Good-by," said the girl. "This hill top is a good deal different from the parts around which Mother Gossip and her horrible family live."

"Carried Her."

"You're safe from them," said Mr. Wood Elf. "If you can pass them by, everyone of them, and if you're just the sort that won't and don't make friends with them — well, you're pretty safe now. I'm sure of you anyway. It is true she sends her family around the countryside and wherever folks live but you're not apt to become friendly now—after you've made up your mind to be such enemies. No, you're certainly not apt to become friendly—not apt to in the least."

Mr. Wood Elf said "Good-by" again and so did the little girl who was very sleepy. They watched Mr. Wood Elf as he picked her up and carried her.

"She was too young to have left her home," said the girl. "She's quite a bit younger than I am.

"And to think someone said something mean about her, or to think that Mother Gossip's daughter came and told her so. Well, it was a good thing she met Mr. Wood Elf, for then she too was made happy."

Indications of Trouble.

Johnny—Did Moses have dyspepsia like what you've got?

Dad—How on earth do I know? Why do you ask such a question?

Johnny—Well, our Sunday school teacher says the Lord gave Moses two tablets.—London Mail.

Forgot Her Present.

It was Nettie's first day at school and just before dismissing the pupils for the day the teacher called the roll and each little boy and girl in attendance promptly answered "Present." When Nettie's name was called, among the last, she said: "Please, ma'am, I didn't know we had to bring presents, but I'll bring one tomorrow."

Bridge Like Merit.

Why is London bridge like merit? Because it is so very often passed over.

Our Language Again.

Ferriage is what you pay for [illegible] on a ferry, but salvage [illegible] you

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.46; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.30; May, $1.30¾; April, $1.30¾.

Corn—Contract, spot, 65½; April, 65⅝c.

Cob corn is quotable at $3.60@3.65 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3 white, 46.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, spot, $1.43 sales and bid; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.40@1.50.

Hay—Standard timothy, $23@23.50; No. 2 timothy, $22@22.50; No. 3 timothy, $14.50@19; No. 1 light clover mixed, $20@20.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $16@19; No. 1 clover mixed, $18@19; No. 2 clover mixed, $14@17; No. 3 clover mixed, $11@13; No. 1 clover, $15@16; No. 2 clover, $12@13; No. 3 clover, $10@11.50; sample hay, $10@14.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15.50@16.50.

Butter—Creamery Western separator, extras, 50@51c; firsts, 48@49; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 51@52; firsts, 19@50; do, 1 pound, extras, 50@51; firsts, 48@49; nearby creamery, extras, 44@45; firsts, 43@44; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 23@24; firsts, 21@22; storepacked, firsts, 18; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 18@20; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 20@22.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, loss off, 25c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 25; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 25c; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 24; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 23.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, smooth, per pound, 40c; do, under 2 pounds, 50@55; spring, 1¼ and 1½ pounds, 65@75; old roosters, 20; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, per pound, 33@34; white pekins, young, 35@36; puddle, 4 pounds and over, 34@35; pigeons, old, per pair, 45@50; do, young, 45@50; guinea fowl, young, large, each, 85@90; old, 50.

Potatoes — White, Maryland and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1@1.25; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, 75@85c; do, new Florida, per barrel, No. 1, $6@7; do, No. 2, $4@5; sweets, yellow No. 1, per barrel, kiln dried, $4.50@5; do, yellows, Rappahannock, per barrel, 3@4; do, Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $5@5.50; do, native, per hamper, $1.50@1.75; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $3@4.

New York—Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red, $1.49; No. 2 hard, c. i. f. track, New York; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.69 spot.

Corn—Spot easier; No. 2 yellow, 74½c; No. 2 white, 74½ and No. 2 mixed, 74, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot weak; No. 1 white, 49c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 49½@50½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 49@49½; firsts (88 to 91 score), 45@48½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28½@29½c; firsts, 25½@28; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 30@33; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery brown, extras, 33@34; do gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 27@32; storage packed, extra firsts, 30@31; do, firsts, 28½@29½.

Cheese—State whole milk flats, held, specials, 27@29c; do, average run, 24½@26; State whole milk flats, fresh, specials, 23@23½; do, average run, 22@22½.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.44@1.49; do, garlicky, $1.35@1.40.

Corn—Lower, No. 2 for export, 69@70c; No. 3, 66@67; No. 4, 63½@64.

Oats—Lower; No. 2 white, 49@49½c; do, No. 3, 48@48½; do, No. 4, 44½@45.

Hay—Timothy No. 2, $23.50@24 per ton; do, No. 3, $21@21.50; sample, $18@20; no grade, $15@17; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $22@22.50.

Butter—Nearby prints, fancy, 61@63c; Western creamery, extra 51.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 28c; do, current receipts, 27; Western, extra firsts, 27@27½; do, firsts, 26@26½; fancy selected, packed, 36@37.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flats, fresh, 23@24c; fair to good, 21@22; do, fancy flats, 23½@24½; fair to good, 22@23; longhorn, held and fresh, 24@25; single daisies, held, 27½@28½; do, fresh, 25@26.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk, $7.75@8.75; cows and heifers largely $5.25@7.50; canners and cutters mostly $2.50@4; bulk bulls, $5@6; veal calves, to packers, $7@8; bulk stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.50.

Hogs—Bulk 200 pounds and down, $8.80@9.25; bulk 220 pounds and up, $7.90@8.50; pigs, 10@25c higher; bulk, 9@9.25.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle [illegible] heavy steers, $8.35; Colorado [illegible] $7.25@8.30; top yearlings, [illegible] cows, $7@7.10; good heifers [illegible] canners and calves steady; [illegible] choice calves, $7@[illegible] feeders steady.

Hogs—Receipts [illegible] shippers [illegible] bulk [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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